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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Petitions in Favor of the Passenger Bill.

PASSAGE OF PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL IN SENATE.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE CONSIDERED

THE BILL LOST.

The Collins Line—A Statement—The Pacific Railroad Bill, and its Prospects—Tariff Amendments to the General Appropriation Bill—Minister Dodge.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 19, 1855.

At the instance of the friends of the Collins line in the Senate, the officers of the Company have been called upon by that body to present a sworn statement of the number of passengers and amount of freight carried by the Collins steamers, and the compensation received for each. This statement will, therefore, be exhibited side by side in a few days, with the erroneous estimate laid before the House on Friday by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

Senator GWIN deserves high praise for untiring energy, persevering personal effort, and great tact and skill, by exercise of which he to-day passed the Pacific Railroad bill through the Senate in the face of a powerful opposition. If properly managed the bill will pass the House.

An amendment will be moved to the General Appropriation bill in the House, making Railroad iron, wood and dye stuffs free of duty. There are several precedents for legislating on the Tariff in appropriation bills. The prospect of carrying the amendment is good.

It is said that Minister DODGE has engaged Professor DENTER, of New-Orleans, to go to Madrid and speak Spanish for him as Secretary of Legation.

Commanders GARDINER and EAGLE, of the Navy, have been ordered North to fill suitable vessels for the Arctic Expedition in search of Dr. KANE.

S.

Triumph of the Collins Line in the House—The Vote of the French Spoliation Bill—Mr. Breckinridge to be Governor of Minnesota.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 18, 1855.

The triumph of the Collins Line in the House, yesterday, will be hailed with joy far and wide all over the land. It is a triumph of national pride and of national faith—such a triumph, doubtless, as will be looked back upon in after years with pleasure, even by those who yesterday felt themselves called upon to cast their votes against it. Not only was the annual appropriation voted, but the incubus which has heretofore been pressing with disastrous weights upon and hampering the energies of Mr. COLLINS and his associates, has been removed, so far as the action of the House can remove it.

It will be remembered that when—in view of the extraordinary exertions put forth by the Cunarders to maintain in Britain's hand the ascendency of the seas, for which "Young America" had indicated his purpose to enter into the contest—Congress voted to increase the rate of compensation to be paid to Mr. COLLINS for trans-Atlantic mail service, it retained in its hands the power to discontinue this additional allowance, upon six months' notice. Mr. HUNTER, upon whose motion this provision of the contract was inserted, moved it in order that Congress might have the power of withdrawing so much of the compensation, if the enterprise failed to accomplish its national object.

That the Collins Line has more than fulfilled its most brilliant promises, is matter of fame. It compelled Great Britain to make a postal treaty with us, which saves us at least one-half the foreign postage we should otherwise be compelled to pay. It has shortened the time between the Old World and the New at least three days, and has so saved us millions per annum in interest, as I showed a few days since, and afforded us many other advantages and facilities which I cannot particularize here. It has given us, too, that maritime preëminence which is the chief element of advancement to power and influence among the nations of the world.

Under these circumstances, there was no occasion to give the "notice." It was generally conceded in Congress that the notice ought not be given now, especially in view of the severe losses the line has sustained during the last year. It was equally certain, in the judgment of wise men, that the next Congress would not be disposed to give the notice, especially while Mr. COLLINS is engaged (as he will be soon) in building another great steamer to beat the new Cunarder, which is now constructing for the purpose of surpassing our hitherto invincible *Pacific* and *Baltic*. By the end of the next Congress, the Collins contract will have but a little more time to run; and as the power to give the notice was deemed useless and unnecessary, except in a sort of "corruption generator," to be availed of by unprincipled men, who might attempt to hold it in terror over Mr. COLLINS' head, and threaten its application unless he should yield to their extortions. Under these circumstances, it was deemed advisable to repeal the power to give the notice, and so allow Mr. COLLINS and his associates to go forward during the brief remainder of their contract time, and devote all their energies to the perfection of their ships. The boldness with which this proposition was carried is as gratifying as is the result itself. I hardly think there will be any serious opposition to the bill in the Senate; now that it has passed the popular branch.

I send herewith a collection of extracts from the very able argument of Dr. OLIN, Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, which will be of interest at this time.

The veto of the French Spoliation bill has excited many and bitter carpings among the most decided Democrats in Congress; and I heard a prominent member of "the party" say, to-night, that he would vote to pass the Texas Debt bill to-morrow if he thought the President would veto it, so that the evenhandedness of Mr. PIERCE's disapprovals might rest alike on all sections of the Union—the River and Harbor veto on the West, the French Spoliation on the East and Centre, and the Texas Debt on the South and Southwest.

Your correspondent had not erred in his anticipations of the grounds upon which the veto is based. I understand them to be two,—first, that the President cannot give it his intelligent approval as a legislator, believing there is no merit in the claims,—and, second, that if anything is due the claimants from the United States, it is a much larger sum than now asked, and therefore it would be disgraceful and iniquitous to compound with them for five millions of dollars. The answer to this latter argument is two-fold,—first, that the claimants beg a settlement on the basis of five millions,—and it is nonsense to tell a starving man that you won't give him a loaf of bread because you have not the power to give him a barrel of flour; and secondly, Congress is only bound to pay the claimants as much as our Government would have been likely to realize from these claims out of the Government of France, if France had not been released; and it is questionable whether five millions of dollars would not cover all of that. This bill may be considered dead for the balance of this Administration, doubtless, for it cannot get a two-third vote in the face of the veto.

It is rumored that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky., who recently declined the mission to Spain, is to be appointed Governor of Minnesota. There are few men in Congress so eminently fitted for that position; and if Mr. BRECKINRIDGE takes it, he will be quite sure of representing the *State* of Minnesota at no distant day in the Senate of the United States. This is more consonant with his statesmanlike abilities, and more worthy of his ambition than was the mission to Madrid, tendered him in a mistaken spirit of kindness.

S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 19.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War accompanied with seventy-five copies of the army register for the use of the Senate.

Mr. CASS said he should postpone his review of Lord CLARENDON'S remarks until to-morrow.

Mr. WADE asked for the consideration of the resolution respecting Custom-Houses and Post-Offices for Northern Ohio.

THE PASSENGERS BILL.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of shipmasters, shipowners and merchants of New-York in favor of the Carriage Passengers bill. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A joint resolution was passed to settle the accounts of the late Governor BEAT of Nebraska.

Mr. DODGE, of Wis., presented three memorials from Wisconsin asking for the establishment of a Land District on Lake Superior.

Mr. MORTON moved that the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of the erection of a building for a Custom-House and Post-Office at Pensacola, Fla.

On motion of Mr. DAWSON, it was resolved that 20,000 copies of the *State of the Union* be procured for the use of Congress, if obtainable within the price of $1 a copy.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, the bill providing for a railroad from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific was taken up.

Mr. CLAYTON wanted to see a communication between the Eastern States and the Pacific, but did not believe either road embraced in this bill could be built. If built, the alternate sections of land would go to the builders and nothing would be left to maintain the road except the Treasury of the United States. Through travel and freight will not support the road, and there is no way travel of consequence. The whole thing, so far, is impracticable.

Mr. BUTLER agreed mainly with Mr. CLAYTON; the scheme was too expensive, and the projectors were not well-informed enough to carry it out.

Mr. GWIN said, it is proposed to build three roads which will cost from three to four hundred millions of dollars. The Railroads now use annually 360,000 tons of iron, of which 168,000 are manufactured in the United States. The roads now in construction will soon make the amount consumed annually 450,000 tons exclusive of the roads projected by this bill. Where is all this iron to come from?

Mr. PEARCE opposed the bill. He was astonished at the earnestness with which such an enormous project was prosecuted. He spoke of the difficulties of construction, the unextinguished Indian titles, &c.; and concluded that he could not vote for any part of the scheme.

Mr. RUSK thought the twelve sections of land per mile through deserts, and the security to be taken for the work, made Mr. PEARCE's argument applicable rather to contractors than the Government.

Mr. BUTLER pointed out further difficulties, and Mr. GWIN replied, answering the objections.

Mr. SEWARD said he never expected to be here advocating three Railroads, but so it was. The objections came too late; he favored the proposed undertaking, and thought the country would never be in a better position than at present to undertake the enterprise, and that the advantages incidental thereto would justify the undertaking.

Mr. MASON said that the mails and munitions of war would be transported over these roads. It would be a Government enterprise, and he was astonished that the Senators possessed so little information as to the construction or working of these roads. He could view with satisfaction the United States engaged in so glorious work, and hoped provisions would be made to require the proposals of the contractors to be reported to Congress. He moved to amend the bill to secure that object.

Messrs. CHASE, EVANS and BELL continued the discussion, when at a late hour the bill passed by a vote of 24 against 21.

APPROPRIATIONS CONSIDERED.

The Senate then went into an Executive session, at which DOUGLAS C. GRIFFIN's nomination to the Southern Superintendency of Indian Affairs, *vice* THOMAS S. DREW, removed, was sent in.

JOHN APPLETON was confirmed Secretary of Legation to London.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, was confirmed Secretary of Legation to Peru.

Mr. ATKINSON Third Auditor in place of Mr. HUNT.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 19.

SHIP-BUILDERS' PETITION.

Mr. WHEELER presented petitions from the Messrs. MERRIAM, ship-builders, and others connected with the commerce of New-York, in favor of the bill relating to the carriage of passengers by steam and other vessels. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

THE SPOLIATION VETO CONSIDERED.

The Speaker announced the first business to be the consideration of the President's Message on the veto of the French Spoliation bill.

Mr. HALL in consequence of indisposition, desired a postponement until Thursday, wishing to speak on the subject.

Mr. ORR presumed if the House should now dispose of the message, Mr. HALL would not consider this convenient, and urged the passage of public bills as a reason for doing so.

Mr. HALL said he wished to speak of the character of the veto power thinking he would be able to show that it was not a case for the application of it.

Mr. STEPHENSON feared if discussion was indulged in on the Message, important appropriation bills would be lost.

Mr. OLIVER, of Miss., would have no objections to debate if good could result therefrom. There were only twelve working days remaining of this session, and we should transact public business. Gentlemen who want to denounce the secretary of the veto power as a usurpation could select some other time.

Mr. CAMPBELL withdrew his motion in postponing the consideration of the Message until the 2d of March, but he said he would renew it if Mr. ORR's motive was to cut off debate, with the view of bringing the House to a vote on the flimsy and unsubstantial arguments of the Message.

Mr. ORR replied that Mr. CAMPBELL should be the last man to complain, considering he wanted to postpone the Message to-day, when it could not be debated.

The previous question was then called, seconded, and carried by a vote of 119 against 77.

Several members said this was a gag.

The question was then stated—Shall the French Spoliation bill pass, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding? Decided in the negative, by a vote of 113 against 66—not a two-thirds, as required by the Constitution.

The House then received to meet Dr the balance of the session at 11 A. M.

On the previous question, cutting off the debate on the veto, the vote is as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, James C. Allen of Ill., Willis Allen of Ill., Ashe, Bayly, Bennett of N. C., Bocock, Boyce, Branch, Brenton, Bridges, Cartwright, Caskie, Chamberlain, Chastain, Clarkson, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Cox, Craige, Curtis, Cutting, Davis of Ind., Davis of Md., Dawson, Dowdell, Edmundson, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Goode, Green, Greenwood, Grey, Hamilton, Harlan of Ind., Haven, Hendricks, Hoge, Hibbard, Hill, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jones of N. C., Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Jones of La., Kaster, Kurtz, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lindsley, MacDonald, Mahoney, Marshall of Ky., Mason, McCulloch, McMullen, McNair, McQueen, Maxwell, May, Millward, Ind., Millson, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Packer, Parker, H. of La., Peyton, Powell, Pratt, Richardson, Ritchie of Pa., Ritchey of Ohio, Rowe, Russell, Ruffin, Sage, Seward, Shannon, Shorter, Smith of Va., Singleton, Stallion, Smith of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Stratton, Straub, Stuart of Ohio, Taylor of N. Y., Tuck, Thompson, Vance, Walker, Walbridge, Walker, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Wentworth of Ill., Wentworth of Mass., Wheeler, Yates, Zollicoffer.

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, Willis Allen of Ill., Appleton, Bayly of Va., Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett of N. Y., Bishop, Bliss, Bowie, Breckinridge, Bryan, Cartter, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chamberlain, Chandler, Chase, Clingman, Cook, Corwin, Crocker, Cullom, Curtis, Cutting, Davis of R. I., DeWitt, Dickinson, Disney, Eastman, Edmundson, Edmunds, Elliot of Ky., Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Fowler, Fox, Fort, Ker, Kinzelge, King, Lindley of Mo., McCulloch, MacDonald, McDougall, Mace, Matteson, Maxwell, May, Mayall, Meacham, Middleswarth, Morgan, Morrison, Mott, Nichols, Nabers, Norton, Olds, Olin, Parker of N. Y., Phillips, Pratt, Pringle, Purviance, Ready, Reese, Riddle, Ritchie of Pa., Robbins, Russell, Sabin, Seymour, Scranton, Simmons, Sloan, Smith of Conn., Stanton of O., Stanton of Ky., Taylor of Ohio, Taylor of Penn., Tallon, Tappan, Ky., Trout, Tyson, Upham, Van Horn, Wade, Walbridge, Walker, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Wentworth of Ill., Wentworth of Mass., Westbrook, Wheeler, Wilson, Wood, Woodruff, Wortendyke.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Ill., Ashe, Bailey of Ga., Barksdale, Barry, Boston, Bocock, Boyce, Breckenridge, Caskie, Chastain, Chrisman, Clark, Cobb, Cox, Craige, Davis of Ind., Dawson, Dowdell, Dunbar, Dunham, Edie, Edmundson, Elliot of Ky., Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Goode, Green, Greenwood, Grey, Grow, Hamilton, Harlan of Ind., Hendricks, Hoge, Hibbard, Houston, Hughes, Johnson, Jones of N. Y., Jones of Tenn., Jones of La., Kaster, Kurtz, Lamb, Lake, Letcher, Lilley, Lindsley of Ohio, McMullen, McNair, McQueen, Maxwell, Millward, Ind., Millson, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Packer, Parker, H. of La., Powell, Richardson, Ritchey of Ohio, Rowe, Ruffin, Sage, Seward, Shannon, Shorter, Smith of Va., Singleton, Stallion, Smith of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Stratton, Straub, Stuart of Ohio, Taylor of N. Y., Tuck, Thompson, Vance, Walker, Walbridge, Walker, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Wentworth of Ill., Wentworth of Mass., Wheeler, Yates, Zollicoffer.

The following is the vote on passing the bill, notwithstanding the President's objections:

YEAS—Messrs Abercrombie, Aiken, Willis Allen of Ill., Appleton, Bayly of Va., Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Bishop, Bliss, Bowie, Breckenridge, Bryan, Cartter, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chamberlain, Chandler, Chase, Clingman, Cook, Corwin, Crocker, Cullom, Curtis, Cutting, Davis of R. I., DeWitt, Dickinson, Disney, Eastman, Edmundson, Edmunds, Elliot of Ky., Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Fowler, Fox, Fort, Ker, Kinzelge, King, Lindley of Mo., McCulloch, MacDonald, McDougall, Mace, Matteson, Maxwell, May, Mayall, Meacham, Middleswarth, Morgan, Morrison, Mott, Nichols, Nabers, Norton, Olds, Olin, Parker of N. Y., Phillips, Pratt, Pringle, Purviance, Ready, Reese, Riddle, Ritchie of Pa., Robbins, Russell, Sabin, Seymour, Scranton, Simmons, Sloan, Smith of Conn., Stanton of O., Stanton of Ky., Taylor of Ohio, Taylor of Penn., Tallon, Tappan, Ky., Trout, Tyson, Upham, Van Horn, Wade, Walbridge, Walker, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Wentworth of Ill., Wentworth of Mass., Westbrook, Wheeler, Wilson, Wood, Woodruff, Wortendyke.

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THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS AGAIN.

Mr. SOLLERS offered as an amendment the vetoed French Spoliation bill.

The Chairman, Mr. HIBBARD, ruled it out of order.

Mr. SOLLERS—I appeal from the decision.

Mr. SEYMOUR said though he voted for the French Spoliation bill he regarded the amendment as out of order.

Mr. KERR said he was as much in favor of the French Spoliation claims as any one, but would not vote to attach such an amendment to the pending bill because it might force the President to veto it and thus stop the wheels of Government.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, sustained Mr. SOLLERS' amendment, saying that if he were in the majority here, soon or that preventive debate on the veto message, as was done to-day, he would allow all appropriation bills to fail, and let a new Congress come together and act on them. The claims were well established.

Mr. SOLLERS believed the House has a right to protect its dignity and respectability. His honest opinion was the President, in exercising the veto power by mere caprice, has violated the spirit of the Constitution. Several rules were read to show that the amendment was out of order.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me., contended it was relevant, as claims were provided for under the treaty, which is a law of the land.

Mr. CHANDLER took a similar view, saying it was also the law of God, the higher law—owe no man anything.

Mr. ORR replied that every claim recognized by the treaty with Spain had been paid.

Mr. CAMPBELL regarded these claims as honest as giving members eight dollars per day, provided for by the bill.

Mr. OLIVER, of Mo., regarded the amendment as referring to private claims, and asked where was the treaty obligation to pay them?

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me., referred him to the treaty of 1800, and second article.

Mr. OLIVER called for the production of proof, and reminded the gentleman that they were acting under human, not higher law.

On further debate on the point of order, the Chairman's decision was sustained, by a vote of Ayes 109—Noes not counted.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Naval Matters—Letter from Senator Wilson—Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 19.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed Commanders ENGLE and GARDINER to select propellers to be sent on the expedition in search of Dr. KANE.

SUPREME COURT—No. 32.—JAS. STEVENS *vs.* ROYAL GLADDING et al., appeal from the U. S. Circuit Court, Rhode Island. Justice CURTIS delivered the opinion, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court with costs, remanding the cause with directions to award a perpetual injunction as prayed for, and for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

The *American Organ* this afternoon publishes a letter from Senator WILSON in answer to questions propounded by the editor of that paper. He says that he fully recognizes the doctrine of State Rights in its application to Slavery—that he does not entertain the opinion that Congress has any power to interfere with Slavery as it exists under State laws, and that the American organization in Massachusetts does not embrace the subject of Slavery among those for the regulation of which it was formed.

No. 73. STEPHEN J. LEWIS, administrator, appellant, *vs.* EDWARD E. BELL, assignee of J. BELL, Jr. Argument concluded by Mr. LAWRENCE for the appellant.

No. 90. HENRY R. W. HILL, et al., appellants, *vs.* JOS. WEEKS, administrator, et al.? This cause was submitted to the Court on the printed argument by Mr. BENJAMIN for the appellants, and by Mr. HARRIS for the appellees.

Arrival of the Steamer Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Feb. 18.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Nashville, Captain M. BERRY, arrived here from New-York at 7 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA!

CUBA IN A STATE OF SIEGE!

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 19.

The steamship *Black Warrior* has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 15th inst.

Great excitement still prevailed and new militia companies were being formed.

The whole island had been declared in a state of siege, and all the ports in a state of blockade.

A proclamation had been issued, ordering the enlistment of all volunteers between the ages of 18 and 50, who were capable of bearing arms.

A Military Commission had been created for the eastern part of the island.

It was reported that Gen. CONCHA had sent to Porto Rico for more troops.

The British ship-of-the-line *Bonetta* had left Havana, and the war-steamer *Medea* was engaged in conveying troops.

The British Rear Admiral reviewed the troops with Gen. CONCHA on the 12th inst.

A decree was being enforced prohibiting the sale of firearms and ammunition.

FROM MEXICO.

Demonstrations against Guadalajara—The Insurgents—Plan of Degollado—The Rebels in the South.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 19.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due we have received New-Orleans papers of Tuesday.

The detailed advices from Mexico to the 6th inst furnish the following items:

The shocks of an earthquake which were experienced on the 1st and 2d inst. caused some damage to the city of Mexico. Some old walls at Puerto Blanco were thrown down. The aqueducts at San Cosme and Belen were split in many places. The Government had thought it necessary to have the public buildings examined.

From statements which have appeared in the Vera Cruz and City of Mexico papers, it is evident that the Revolutionary party are gaining strength.

The rumor is credited that a Provisional Government had been formed at Acapulco, with General ALVAREZ at its head.

The Revolutionists at Tehuantepec had declared in favor of ALVAREZ, and it was reported that the Government troops had sustained a signal defeat at Chilpancingo, their General, BAHAMONDO, being taken prisoner and shot.

It was also reported that a considerable force of the revolutionists had been defeated in Zapotlan.

The *Diario Oficial* publishes dispatches announcing that Col. FRANCISCO SANCHEZ routed the forces under General ANTONIO DIAZ SALGADO, on the 22d ult., at Juquilpa, and also on the 24th, the forces under HUERTA and PUEBLITA, consisting of more than fifteen hundred men, compelling them to retire before him, leaving behind them on the field upwards of thirty dead and their arms and horses.

A proposition has been made to the Government to carry the mails between Vera Cruz and Mexico in forty-eight hours, and establish a daily communication.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 13.

The Commandante General of Jalisco, published an order requiring all district prefects in his jurisdiction to take measures to prevent all commerce and communication with the insurgents.

A treaty of commerce between Belgium and Mexico has been agreed to in the Chamber of Deputies, at Brussels, and was fully expected to be adopted in the Senate.

General D. IGNACIO MANUEREZ has been summoned to the capital, from the Governorship of Oaxaca, and is to be appointed to some higher post.

Small-pox was prevailing to a considerable extent in the Department of Tabasco. Adults had suffered much more from it than children, owing, as is supposed, to the effect of vaccination having been lost in the course of two years since it had been performed on them. At some points of the same department a few cases of a disease resembling cholera had occurred.

A portrait of SANTA ANNA having been put up in the Council Chamber of the city of Tampa, a *Te Deum* was sung on the occasion, a Mass was said, and all the streets of the place were decorated.

General WOOL, according to the *Siglo XIX.*, is to take charge of an army of observation, 8,000 strong, to be posted in Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, or Lagos.

The *Correo de Espana* of the 3d inst., states that a telegraphic dispatch from Queretaro announces that 3,000 insurgents, under DEGOLLADO, HUERTA, PUEBLITA and other leaders, entered Michoacan, where the garrison was only 1,000 strong, but were completely routed and put to flight, leaving a great number of dead, wounded and prisoners.

Funeral honors were celebrated with great solemnity at Jalapa on the 24th ult., in memory of the late Gen. ECHAGARAY.

Six deserters were shot at Mazatlan, on the 19th ult.

A report on the state of the Treasury, and the finances of the country generally, by Señor D. MANUEL OLIVAGARRE, is being published, and SANTA ANNA is said to desire to have the subject generally discussed.

The *Heraldo* copies from the Paris *Patrie* a copy of a communication from the Mexican Minister in that city, in reference to the project of procuring Swiss emigrants for Mexico. He denies that he was authorized to procure them for the army, and says that they were merely to be military colonists, to settle on the frontier, and so be a check on the incursions of the Indians. For the present, however, *all proceedings in the matter had been stayed.*

Señor D. MANUEL A. GRONOS has been nominated Secretary of the Mexican Legation for New Grenada, Venezuela, and Ecuador.

A famous bandit, named BALTRAN, who had made his escape while in custody on his way to Vera Cruz, has been recaptured much to the delight of the people of Texcoco, in whose vicinity he had recommenced operations.

The *Heraldo* publishes an extract from a letter, dated Guaymas, Dec. 25, announcing the arrival at that port of Señor JIMINEZ and three of his companions, members of the Mexican Boundary Commission.

A decree acceding to propositions made by ALEJANDRO BELLANGE, on behalf of Señors LELONG, CARACHO & Co., for the establishment of a monthly line of steamers between Havre de Grace and Vera Cruz and Tampico, is published. There is nothing very peculiar in the conditions.

An officer of the British war steamer *Virago*, has been caught at Guaymas endeavoring to smuggle off two ingots of silver.

A letter from King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, acknowledging the reception of the Grand Cross of the Order of Guadalupe, which SANTA ANNA had sent him, is published.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Bee.

MEXICO, Feb. 8, 1855.

At this very moment the City of Mexico is in a state of cruel anxiety. The mail from Guadalajara was expected with great impatience, as every one was anxious to learn what had really occurred in that city. The mail arrived at length, but brought neither letters nor papers. Much uncertainty prevails. The official papers say that the revolutionists attempted to capture the town of Guadalajara; that they were on the point of succeeding, when the garrison came to the rescue, repulsed them with immense loss, drove them out of the town, and pursued them with a view to their extermination. Receive this story with a large allowance of salt. At the last accounts the real condition of things was as follows:

On the 20th of January—and not the 20th, as the papers say—some of the insurgents, with a view of sounding the population, advanced into the fauxbourgs of Guadalajara, crying, "*Viva Alvarez! Viva la Federacion*," and fraternizing with some of the inhabitants. On the receipt of this intelligence, the Commandant General ORTEGA, sent Colonel PARRA with a force of 400 infantry and cavalry against the Rebels. The latter being greatly inferior in number, fell back, and the Government troops having no enemy to contend, set to work killing the *leperos*, and taking prisoners those whom the mustachios favored.

The main body of the Insurgents, consisting of the troops under SANTOS DEGOLLADO, formerly Governor of Michoacan (a man of great energy and character, and Commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary forces of Michoacan), and the soldiers of Pueblita, Huerta and Nunez, numbering altogether about 2,500 men, were stationed three or four leagues from Guadalajara, in a village named San Pedro, between the town and the bridge of Calderon. It is a formidable body of men, consisting principally of cavalry, and having eight pieces of artillery. Most of the infantry even are mounted, in order to give increased rapidity to their movements.

You will readily understand that with such troops DEGOLLADO might easily have captured Guadalajara, especially as he had been called upon by the inhabitants themselves. But DEGOLLADO did not wish to take the city.

He had acquired information that the brigade of Gen. TAVERA, and that of Col PEPE SANTA ANNA, son of the President, had been dispatched against him. The former, which was originally composed of 1,500 men, is now reduced to 600 by desertion and death; the latter comprises 400 Pueblo lancers, who are disaffected towards the Government, and are in fact the same men who were lately ordered to leave Puebla, in the fear they might breed an insurrection. TAVERA and SANTA ANNA together have about 1,000 men under their command. On the other hand, the garrison of Guadalajara consists of 700 or 800 men. DEGOLLADO preferred remaining quiet at San Pedro, and waiting for the two brigades sent against him. He knows his strength, and is confident of beating his foes. This once accomplished, the munitions of his defeated enemies will furnish him a seasonable supply, while numbers of them will pass over to his ranks. Thus reinforced, he will be enabled to march against the garrison of the city, and when he has captured Guadalajara he will not have to prepare for a siege, as his enemies will have been discomfited and dispersed. His plan is extremely well combined, and has probably succeeded. You will now understand why intelligence from Guadalajara is expected with so much solicitude. Señor HARO Y TAMARIS is said to be with DEGOLLADO.

The news from the South is unfavorable to the Government. Gen. ANGEL PEREZ PALACIOS, Commander at Guerrero, has received orders to pack up bag and baggage and leave Chilpancingo, the position being no longer tenable, and to fall back upon Tejues, which is seriously menaced by the insurgents under PLUTARCO GONZALES. Gen. GUIDIAN, who is in command of about 500 Government soldiers, has concentrated his troops at Cuernavaca, as it is reported that ALVAREZ, with a force of 2,000 men had taken the offensive against him.

The whole territory of Tlapa and Montana in the South is in full revolution. The insurgents, numbering 7,000, are threatening Chilapa, where Col. OLLOQUI, with 500 or 600 Government troops, is posted. It is all but certain he will be compelled to surrender. Col. MORENO, with another detachment, was imprudent enough to push forward in the heart of Costa Grande. Whether he will ever return is more than doubtful.

It is certain that Col. BAHAMONDE has been shot by the insurgents, after being defeated and surrendering at discretion, with his army amounting to six hundred men, in the environs of Penjamo (Michoacan). BAHAMONDE was formerly a co-operator in the revolutionary movement. He contributed materially to the overthrow of ARISTA, but subsequently stuck to SANTA ANNA and pursued the insurgents with implacable hostility. He was considered by them as a traitor, and met a traitor's doom. This BAHAMONDE had GORDIANO GUZMAN, one of the most esteemed leaders of the revolution, shot about a year ago. GUZMAN had been betrayed into his hands, was allowed two hours to make his peace with God, and then executed. Precisely the same conditions were meted out to BAHAMONDE, and he was shot on the very ground where he surrendered. His head was then cut off, sent to Cuitzo, and planted on a pole at the place where GUZMAN received his death. Twenty-five officers who surrendered at the same time, have been sent to the fortress of Acapulco, where ALVAREZ will determine their fate. After the victory, the rank and file were allowed to choose between a junction with the insurgents or a safe conduct homewards. Without exception, they went over to the patriots.

From all this you will conclude that the situation of affairs is highly critical. The rumors from Tamaulipas referred to in my last letter have not been confirmed, but it is certain that Gen. LA VEGA has assumed the command at Matamoras, in place of Gen. WOLL. The official journal announces that the latter was at Vera Cruz, and was about to repair to Mexico, to take command of an army of observation of 6,000 men. Where these 6,000 men are to be found is more than I can say. It is now rumored that the whole story is false, that Gen. WOLL is not at Vera Cruz, but is gone to Texas or some other part of the United States.

The situation of the Treasury is deplorable. An assembly of capitalists under the direction of Señor GREGORIO MIER Y TERAN, was recently convoked by the Government, for the purpose of deliberating upon some plan of obtaining a loan, but nothing tangible was effected.

In spite of Government pauperism, there is no lack of *fêtes* in M

LAW INTELLIGENCE

FROM HAVANA

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 20, 1855.

☞ Subscribers in the upper and lower Eastern wards of the city will please leave their orders at the office. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, as applications may be made.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued This Morning, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Proceedings in Congress; Editorial Articles on current topics; Marine Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, as usual, prepaid for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

Congressional.

A petition was received in the Senate yesterday asking for the passage of the Passenger bill favored by them. The bill providing for a Railroad from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Ocean was taken up again, and after an hour's debate, which was continued to a late hour, passed.

In the House, the President's Message relating the French Spoliation bill was under consideration for a brief period, but, by a call for the previous question, discussion was cut off, and on the question, "Shall the French Spoliation Bill pass, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding?" the bill was lost. The Message is published on the third page of this morning's TIMES.

After having followed in the wake of the *Herald* through a series of gross and outrageous personal attacks upon the Superintendent of the Bank Department, the *Tribune* is suddenly shocked at the personality of our paragraph of Friday last, exposing the real motive of this most infamous crusade. We stated then, and we repeat now, that about a year ago the Editor of the *Tribune* threatened *Mr. St. John that he should live to repent* having disregarded the *Tribune's* application in connection with the advertising of the Bank Department, part of which was given to the TIMES. That threat was distinctly and unmistakably conveyed in a correspondence upon the subject, and in that particularly elegant and forcible language for which the Editor of the *Tribune* is justly distinguished. And it is *in fulfillment of that threat*, and in revenge for its disappointment in regard to the subject of it,—and not from any special regard for the public good, or any conviction of Mr. St. John's incapacity or unfaithfulness as a public officer,—that the *Tribune* is now joining its efforts to those of the *Herald* and the Wall-street "wild cats," to accomplish his removal.

The *Tribune* of yesterday puts in an apparent denial of our statement on this subject. It pronounces its own version of our remarks "*false*," and knows to be so by Mr. St. John and ourselves. If the *Tribune* is willing to be explicit in this matter, there is a very easy mode of bringing the question of veracity to a decisive test. We asserted, and we repeat, that the Editor of the *Tribune* threatened to make Mr. St. John repent the course he had taken in regard to the *Tribune* and TIMES. If the Editor of the Tribune denies this assertion, he has only to give his version to the publication of the correspondence in question to enable the public to decide the issue of veracity between us. *Will he—dare he—do so?*

In order that no injustice may be done to the gentlemen who took part in the meeting of underwriters and shipowners on Saturday, the testimony of the counsel of Senator FISH, we give in another column a more full and correct report of the remarks made on the occasion by Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. M. LIVINGSTON, than we were able to present yesterday.

The *Evening Post* regrets that allusion should have been made in the TIMES to the personal misunderstanding between these gentlemen and Mr. FISH, which is believed by the *Post* to be susceptible of satisfactory explanation, because it does not effect the issue on the respective or comparative merits of the two bills. This is all true. But as the whole spirit of the meeting, particularly the opening part of it, appeared to centre in the personal issue, we deemed it every way proper to refer to it accordingly, expressing a very natural surprise that terms of the harshest reproach should be hastily dealt out against the absent Senator.

We find that one of the principal grievances of the highly respectable Committee who returned from Washington under the belief that the Bill prepared by the Treasury Department would come up in its proper order, with the consent of all parties, to take its chance *this session*, as against the bill of Mr. FISH, or as original substitute for the existing law, is, that such that Mr. F. should oppose the Bill of their choice—not drawn by them, but by the Department having charge of the administration of the subject—but that he should leave his post with private instructions to his friend to suffer *no* bill to pass, unless *his* bill had the preference. This course they believed, unless warmly remonstrated against by the merchants and shipowners of New-York, would tend to the defeat of all legislation at the present session, and leave them to the embarrassing seizures now being made under the Secretary of the Treasury's construction of, and determination to enforce, the old law, which law no party, not the Government itself, deems the right execution of the abuse aimed at. Hence the drift of the meeting, and hence too the warmth of the members of the Committee, in their expressions of indignation; some of which we yesterday treated as uncalled for by the circumstances of the case, and which we must still think hasty as between gentlemen hitherto accupying toward each other relations directly tentrary. We take pleasure, however, not only in giving a statement of the grievance, but in stating the full extent of offence at the course of the absent Senator.

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The Economics of Slavery.

Plows are busy at the South about these times, and fields are astir with laborers, preparing ampler openings for the corn and cotton, and we are tempted to inflict upon our readers in that region a Yankee view of the economics of Slavery. They have heard from this quarter our notions *ad nauseam* of its barbarities, its moralities, its office as a civilizer of the African—not very much yet of that other consideration, "*How does it pay?*" When we look at the *figures*, we are surprised that a sensible man should wish "a plantation in Alabama and a hundred fat negroes," and not rather for said plantation and a hundred starving Irishmen from the bogs of old Ireland.

It may be creditable to our hearts, or it may not; but interest, after all, is the supreme arbiter of this question. Exhibit the institution as repugnant to the teachings of the New Testament, and it takes refuge in the Old. Who can deny that Abraham held slaves? Yet we could never see why a man should not have his Hagar as well as his Sarah by the same argument. *Sed hæc posthac.*

It does appear at first sight that unpaid labor must inevitably enrich him who can command it. It sometimes does indisputably, and sometimes it does not. It does not in portions of Virginia,—the planter growing poorer year by year, until at last the free laborer takes the "*old plantation,*" *treats it reasonably*, and speedily becomes rich. But this argument is for the latitude of the Old Dominion. There it is potent enough, as we heard an old Virginian lately confess,—but for the extreme South we have another. By the aid of a table lately published in the DAILY TIMES, we arrive at the following results: Common field hands in Alabama were hired on the 1st of January last at rates ranging from $130 to $200 per man for the year,—say $160 as an average. Clothing for such a hand, for the year, $10; food, $50. These figures are allowed by experienced planters, and we are confident that they are not far from the truth. The cost, then, of a field hand will not be far from $220 per year. Now the *hirer* loses whatever time the slave is disabled by sickness or accident, and not the *owner*—who has, to all intents, *sold* his slave for one year. There is some risk in that. On the whole, $225 is not very far from the yearly expense of a negro field hand. *That is more than a free laborer* costs in a *free State!* The yearly wages of *labor*, from the above mentioned table, range from $90 to $250—say the average is $175, which probably is above the mark. Allow $50 more for the board of a free laborer, and we have the cost of a slave's and a free laborer's services, amounting to the same sums. Now everybody knows and admits that a white man *paid* for his labor, will perform at the *very least* a third more work than a black man who gets nothing. If, then, a planter can make on each negro hand employed, $75 per year, a free white laborer would make it above $100. Let us see what that will amount to on a plantation of thirty hands—only $900; on one of one hundred hands, $3,000 almost! To a Yankee who calculates closely, the $900 is *an important item. With it he might hire* four free laborers for the following season, whereas it would not quite *purchase* a single slave! How the man who buys and hires unpaid labor misses the "main chance!"

Somebody will iterate the old argument, that white men cannot perform the labor o negroes in that climate. But do not white men work in shops and factories there?—and what is exactly to the point, do not *poor* white men cultivate the soil, raise cotton and corn and tobacco there? A single day's travel in the South will settle *that* question in the mind of any unprejudiced man.

Now what was true of the profit of a free white field laborer, is true also of a white house servant. How much more expeditious and reliable and neat? We have spoken with many Southern ladies on this subject, and they have uniformly declared their preference for a white servant instead of a black one. Travel at the North, men of the South assure us, is doing more than all the Thunders of Abolitionism together to shake the foundations of domestic servitude. The proprietors of hotels in our principal cities are doing a good work in introducing Irish servants. The best hotels in Mobile and Montgomery are provided with neat Irish waiters and chambermaids, and every traveler likes the arrangement. Now, if in this way Slavery can be abolished, there is no danger at the same time of abolishing Christian charity and the Union. Convince men who seek their *interests* that demagogues have misled them, that unreasonable opposition has driven them to maintain a system really prejudicial to their interests, and will they not abandon it? These hotels, this travel of Southern men at the North, the reading of Northern books and papers that deal temperately and reasonably with the real difficulties of the question, are achieving a most beneficial work.

Such men as sully the purity of the ministerial office with Scripture defences of Slavery will do well to read the remarks of the Richmond *Enquirer* some years since upon FLETCHER'S *Studies of Slavery*. If any D. D. really believes the institution *so* good, we will engage to find him a master with ten dollars' worth of clothes and corn dodgers and bacon for the year. Why should not he enjoy some of the "good" as well as his "colored brethren?" Southern men do not talk in that way. They say, "We *have* the negroes, and what shall we do with them? We doubt if they could take care of themselves, and for the time being it may be for the best for them to remain as they are. They are now learning something of civilization and Christianity that may yet result in the redemption of Africa. But while we have slaves, *we* suffer more from the system than the negroes." "Look at our children," said an intelligent Southern gentleman not long since; "they have negro nurses and negro playmates; they hear negro talk and acquire the negro language and style of thought when they should be with intelligent mothers. They learn to be tyrannical and hasty when they should learn to be obedient. Our wives, too, can do nothing themselves. They rely wholly on servants. Altogether we deserve more pity than the slave."

The Yankee aspect of the subject, after all, is more truly the "South side view" than our Yankee men are like to get who go South, wound up to such a pitch of amiable endearment to their hospitable hosts as to construe even the buying and selling and separation of families, which *every* true Southerner deplores, into a very tolerable *and only an "unfortunate" incident.*

Official Politeness.

There are some members of our executive so precious that they can only be seen through a window like other costly articles. Prominent amongst these are the officials of our Post-Office, who exhibit their countenances to an expectant public, framed and glazed, at the windows for receiving and delivering letters. The immense advantage, in a moral and physical point of view, enjoyed by the party who happens to be on the inside of a partition must be fully appreciated by those who have occupied the outside. There is no argument, and but little conversation, through a hole; although to be sure the gallant *Pyramus did woo the gentle Thisbe* thereby. A being seated behind an open window, with nothing visible but his countenance, *can afford to be oracular; and even more than* oracular, with impunity. Like the Russians he is comfortably fortified, and in a position, if need be, to stand a siege.

These philosophical reflections were provoked the other day by witnessing the scene at the ladies' window of the General Post-office. A young, timid girl, evidently unaccustomed to down-town civility, was in pursuit of a letter supposed to be lying in that establishment for her father—an invalid. Imagining that she would obtain it from the window under the letter of his name, she took her place at the extreme end of a long queue, and in process of time worked up to the pencil and the being that holds it. Before she had time to say a word that worthy waved her off like a stage father, uttering the cabalistic words, "next office." Without precisely knowing what the import of these mysterious words might be, she retained sufficient of her faculties to know that elsewhere *she must seek the letter.* Very much confused and a little indignant at the abruptness of the Being, our heroine was borne away on *the tide of business humanity, and would* have been incontinently wrecked on the snow banks of Nassau but for a happy diversion caused by a reckless youngster coming into collision with her, head foremost, by the force of which accident she immediately stranded high and dry in a strange little cove, and discovered with inexplicable pleasure that she had alighted on the very "office" referred to by the Being. Nervously anxious to appease and gratify Being No. 2, our fair friend approached the window, and commenced a very civil little speech.

"*If you please, Sir,—*"she said.

"What name?" bellowed a gruff voice through the window.

"I have called to see if—"

"What name?" this time with an imperious rap, and something that sounded like an oath, but might have been anything else, for, of course, a Being—particularly a lady's Being—don't swear.

"Smith," stammered the lady, trembling violently and wondering whether she could be sent to the Tombs for making such an important person angry.

This was too much for Being No. 2; he wasn't used to that sort of thing, and evidently wouldn't stand it. Putting his face as much through the opening as possible—and thereby materially injuring the appearance of the window—he scowled at the lady, and with hissing emphasis remarked that there were five hundred Smiths in New-York, and desired with the same impressiveness to be informed which of that numerous family he had the honor of addressing. Only he didn't say it half so civilly.

"O! if you please sir the letter—"; a few angry rape admonished the fair one that Being No. 2 was in the act of not standing it; wildly uncertain what to say she gasped out "C. T. Smith."

"Why could'nt you say so then?" growled the gentlemanly official fiercely, as he seized a bundle and commenced turning over the letters half a dozen at a time. "Nothing!" he shouted after completing the search.

"*My father said—*" remonstrated the lady.

"What name?"—addressed this time to another lady applicant; Being No. 2 having in his own estimation stood enough. Some four or five other applicants had to be snubbed and humbled before our heroine had another chance of being heard. But by this time she had quite made up her mind—not a very large one to be sure, but brave and true—to be led to the stake rather than go without what she wanted.

"My father said that he saw a letter directed to himself advertised in to-day's paper;" she got it all out, before Being No. 2 could say a what name.

The remarkable insolence and temerity of this explanation appeared to exasperate the Being so much that he jumped off his stool and disappeared; when he returned he had a letter in his hand and had evidently been undergoing a violent internal struggle; in a suppressed voice, he demanded a cent; that sum having been paid, he chucked the letter through the window, and as the lady picked it from the mud, muttered,

"Men should come for their own letters."

"And so he would if he were not sick," cried the little woman bristling up, and O! what a look she gave him. Being No. 2 closed the window in disgust.

Now, this little lady had been bullied and badgered and now beaten from window to window, simply because the officials were too stupid to let her explain her errand. It is *not the first case of the kind that has come* under our notice. Indeed any one who has occasion to visit the Post-Office in search of letters must have remarked the invariable insolence and irritability of the clerks who attend to that department. It is a little too much that this should be vented on timid women, annoying as it is to the most inflexible man. *Civility is cheap*—cheap enough indeed to be considered vulgar by men behind a partition. Would it seriously interfere with the income of the *clerks of the Post-Office to* purchase a little for daily consumption?

A short time ago we enjoyed a scene somewhat similar to the above. A gentleman—apparently a Southerner—lounged in for his letters. He had a cigar in his hand, but, obedient to the request not to smoke, of course abstained from using it. This did not satisfy the Being, who, being ethereal, lived on zephyrs, and abominated tobacco, except for chewing. In an insolent voice, he bawled out—

"Throw away that cigar!"

The Southerner looked staggered for a moment, then savage.

"You be d——d, Sir!" he replied, with warlike emphasis, looking in every direction to see if there was any possibility of getting round. Being sunk into his boots; he had met a man who could dare to d——n him, and one evidently to be respected.

Mayor Wood has taken the initiative in another measure of Reform. His attention having been directed to the frequency of fatal accidents upon the City Railroads, he has transmitted to the Common Council the draft of an ordinance for the prevention of disasters. The remedy which he proposes is the construction of gates upon each side of the car-platform, to prevent passengers from jumping on the cars while they are in motion. Drivers of cars are also to be required to stop for every passenger; and omnibus-sleighs must be provided with fenders.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Obedient to promise this establishment was once more opened to the public last evening. Notwithstanding the peculiar attractions elsewhere, there was a moderately good attendance—quite equal to what might be expected under such circumstances.

The novelty for the occasion was VERDI's "Rigoletto. This opera being new to our public, we condense for the edification of our readers the plot whereon Signor VERDI has eliminated some of his most cheerful ideas.

The *Duke of Mantova*, at the commencement of *the opera*, is troubled by a *passion for two beautiful women*, one the *Countess Ceprano*, the other an *incognita*. His Jester, the humpbacked *Rigoletto*, suggests that he should steal the Countess away from her husband, and dispose of the latterly prince or *e herwise*. In the midst of this conversation the *Count Monterone* forcibly enters and confronts the Duke, demanding reparation for dishonor of his house through the shame and desertion of his daughter. The Jester, mimicking the voice of the Duke, scorns and insults the old noble, who, repelling this insult by indignant words, is seized by the Duke and conveyed to prison. Ere he goes, he solemnly curses the heartless Jester, who could mock the sorrows of an agonized heart. The courtiers, even, with all their habitual moral indifference, were *outraged at the insolence of the Jester.* Each of them had some wrong to right, some bitter, pointed sarcasm to resent, and with one accord they vowed vengeance upon *Rigoletto.* One said that the humpbacked buffoon had a mistress whom he loved, and it was determined that night to steal her from him.

Rigoletto, in the dusk of evening, goes towards his home; he is accosted by *Sparafucile*, a bravo by profession, who seeing his troubled look, offers, for a small sum, to put an enemy out of his way, saying that he keeps a retired inn, and that his sister, who is very beautiful, lures the victim into the house, where he is quietly made away with. *Rigoletto* refuses his assistance, but takes his address. He approaches his home and meets his daughter, who has been mistaken for his mistress. He urges her to keep close within the house, and after a tender interview, he leaves her, when the Duke, who has tracked his *incognita* from church, steals in unperceived, and hears that she has observed him often and loves him. He makes himself known to her as a young student, and vows of mutual affection are exchanged. Hearing footsteps, he leaves and she enters the house. Masken approach—they are the conspirators come to steal his supposed mistress. They are about placing the ladder against the terrace, when *Rigoletto* enters and discovers them. They pretend that they have taken his advice, and have come to sell the *Countess Ceprano*—that he must assist the... He agrees. They come forth, bearing away the *Jester's* daughter, who screaming in despair, invokes her father's aid. The *Jester* beholds his daughter in the arms of the conspirators, who bear her away in triumph.

Gilda is borne by the conspirators to the Palace, and placed in the apartment of the Duke, who is wild with delight at the unexpected appearance of his beloved. *Rigoletto* pursues his enemies, and at last tracks them to the Palace; he sees the Duke, but the courtiers stop him. They learn that they have mistaken the daughter for the mistress, and half regret the part they have played. Suddenly *Gilda* rushes from the chamber of the Duke into the arms of her father. They quit the palace, *Rigoletto* vowing a terrible vengeance on the Duke.

The plan is laid and the scheme begins to work. The sister of the bravo, *Magdalen*, has been thrown in the way of the fickle Duke, who, quite forgetting *Gilda*, throws his whole soul into the pursuit of the new beauty. At last the end of the contemplated tragedy approaches. The Duke is to visit the house of *Sparafucile*, who agrees with *Rigoletto* to murder him, place his body in a sack, and deliver it to *Rigoletto* at 1 o'clock. The Duke, disguised, arrives, and becomes more wildly enamored of the beautiful *Magdalen*; *Rigoletto* and his daughter *Gilda* observe and hear him through the open window—*Gilda* in heart-broken at the falsehood of her lover, but *Rigoletto* bids her be comforted—she shall be avenged. He sends her home, assures himself that the bravo is true to him, and then retires. A terrific storm has now set in—rain, hail, thunder and lightning—the Duke vows he must stay all night, and the bravo consents to let him have his bed. The Duke retires, In the meantime *Gilda*, disguised in man's attire, approaches the house stealthily—she could not rest—she fears for the life of her faithless lover. Trembling amidst the pitiless storm, she overhears the sister pleading to the brother for the life of the handsome stranger, whom she has learned to love. The bravo says his honor is concerned, and the man must die and he delivered at 1 o'clock. But he consents at last that if anybody else should arrive before that time, to make *him* the victim and spare her lover. The clock strikes half-past twelve—*Gilda* hears it—there is no time to be lost—in the paroxysm and holiness of her love, she determines to give her life to save his! She knocks at the door—it opens—she enters, it is closed. *Rigoletto* advances in the storm and darkness—knocks at the door—*Sparafucile* brings forth the sack—receives his pay and retires. *Rigoletto* gloating over the idea of his consummated revenge, before committing the body to the river, prepares to untie the sack that he may gaze upon his victim, when from the house he hears a voice—a voice he knows—the voice of the *Duke*, whose body is contained within the sack! His hands tremble—his heart beats, and with a cry of horror, by the aid of the flashing lightning, he discovers the features of his beloved child! She will breathes, and blessing her lover and her father, dies in his arms. The curse of *Monterone* is accomplished.

It will be perceived from this, that the hero, *Rigoletto*, is a very ill-used gentleman. He is made to suffer every possible variety of horror, simply for a joke. As he is the Duke's jester, a joke might appear to most people as a professional necessity, for which it would be positive cruelty to punish him. It is otherwise however. *Rigoletto*, the poor buffoon, is the victim, and the Duke sings gaily to the last, albeit a most vacillating and unaccountable ruffian. There is no justice, poetic or otherwise; nothing but horrors, horrors.

The *cast* last night introduced us to two new candidates for public approbation—Signor BOLCIONI as the Duke, and Signor BARILI as the *Rigoletto*. For a first appearance both these gentlemen may congratulate themselves on a good reception. Signor BOLCIONI is a *tenore robusto* of the most robustious school. The quality of his voice is good, but lacks melodiousness in soft passages, and is better adapted for declamatory recitative than anything else. Signor BARILI has a good baritone, highly cultivated, impressive and finished. If he would avoid dragging the time, and resist the temptation of a *crescendo* or *diminuendo* occasionally, (he can execute these things very well, though,) he would be much more enjoyable. The upper part of Signor BARILI's *voice is exceedingly clear and* powerful; he phrases well, and possesses some dramatic ability.

So much for the artistes. Now for the opera, (and our remarks must be brief in consequence of the lateness of the hour.) The music is not so thoroughly characteristic of VERDI as one might expect, although tinctured with his peculiarities. The truth is, it is rather better than we have had lately from his pen. We refer now to the vocal music more particularly. The instrumental part cannot be considered as exactly from the pen of VERDI—having been vamped up from a piano-forte partition by some enterprising instrumentalist of this City. He has—whoever he may be—preserved some shades of the original coloring and otherwise displayed ability—but is it not going a *little* too far to take these unnecessary liberties with a living composer?

There are two or three gems in the Opera which will ensure its success with the public; more particularly a canzonet and a quartour, both in the last act. The former will soon be transferred to the barrel organs.

We shall take another opportunity of referring to the scenery, costumes, &c. The performance last evening was a success.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO had an overflowing house last evening, to hear "Favorita." The performance was excellent—one of the best ever given in this country. At the close, Mr. HACKETT was called out, and made a few remarks. He said that various causes, such as the overpowering heat, the drought, the monetary distress, &c., had at first seriously injured his prospects of success. When he left New-York in December last, he almost despaired of carrying through the enterprise he had undertaken. Everything seemed adverse. He persevered, however, and at Boston and Philadelphia the good taste and kindness of the people had so far enabled him to retrieve his fortunes, that he could not say the enterprise had not been remunerative. He had twelve thousand dollars to thank his friends in Boston for. Since his return New-York, too, had done well. He concluded by thanking the audience, and promising to be at their service whenever they wanted him again, either as actor or manager.

Amusements.

BURTON'S.—One of the good old English Comedies, "Sweethearts and Wives," has been revived at this house. It was played twice last week, and deserves to be frequently repeated. We have seldom enjoyed a theatrical representation with more hearty pleasure than on Saturday evening, when Mr. BURTON, as the *Billy Lackaday* of the piece, kept his audience in continuous merriment. It is one of his greatest successes, scarcely inferior, though in a different line of character, to *Capt. Cuttle or Nick Bottom.* The Comedy has fine merits independent of this leading attraction. The plot and underplot, though simple, sustain a pleasant and uniform interest throughout. There is no superfluous introduction of minor characters, no repulsive marplot as a foil to the admirable pairing off of the *dramatis personæ.* The play begins well, progresses naturally, of course, and ends to the liking of all parties, the audience included.

Increasing the Police Force.

The Committee on Police of the Board of Aldermen, to whom were referred back previous reports of the same Committee in favor of increasing the Police force in various Wards of the City, last evening submitted a report recommending *non-concurrence* with the Board of Councilmen, and offering a resolution that there be an additional appointment as follows:

For the First Ward five additional Policemen.
For the Fourth Ward five additional Policemen.
For the Eleventh Ward seven additional Policemen.
For the Twelfth Ward ten additional Policemen.
For the Fourteenth Ward four additional Policemen.
For the Seventeenth Ward two additional Policemen.

Alderman HAYES moved to adopt the report.

Alderman HOWARD approved the proposed addition to the Police force. The Sixth Ward, which he represented, was, as the Mayor himself acknowledged, in the daytime the most peaceable Ward in the City. But with the ingress of strangers at night from other wards, creating rows, &c., there was need of additional protective force. He moved to strike out the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, and add the Sixth Ward, the same to be increased by two additional Policemen.

Alderman BRIGGS opposed the resolution. The City, he said, had policemen enough—one half were appointed on account of political influence—as it seems they were mainly standing scoundrels appointed to draw money. Instead of being guardians of public property, the most of them needed watching.

The motion of Alderman HOWARD, on the Yeas and Nays, was lost.

Alderman VOORHIS moved to strike out all after the First Ward, which, the Yeas and Nays being also called for, was lost.

Alderman ELY moved to postpone the subject four weeks. He urged the same on the ground that by that time there might be a new appointing power.

Alderman LORD said he should oppose the proposition to postpone if the design was to take the power of appointment from the Mayor. The present Mayor, he thought, could and did do more with ten policemen than had been effected heretofore with fifteen. He had shut up the liquor shops, and this done, he saw but little use for policemen any way. On Sundays they were certainly in the greatest demand.

Alderman HERRICK thought the police had other than Sunday duties.

Alderman WILLIAMSON thought it injurious to attempt a crusade against the Mayor.

Alderman VOORHIS said he should vote for the postponement, and should prefer it to an indefinite time. The policemen daily about the City Hall, and detailed here he would recommend should be kept in their respective Wards, and the force would be amply full enough if they were kept on duty.

Alderman KELLY said it had been customary for for years to have a detailed police force referred to by Alderman VOORHIS.

Alderman STERNS approved postponement, if for no other reason to learn who were the parties proposed to be appointed. The present police force are an abomination, and figure conspicuously in primary election riots. In one Ward alone he knew of four who had served in State Prison.

The question being called for, the proposition to postpone the subject four weeks was carried—there being 11 Ayes to 10 Nays.

Accidents on City Railroads—Mayor Wood in the Field.

The Mayor last evening sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen in reference to the accidents which are of such frequent occurrence on the City Railroads. The Message was accompanied by a draft of an ordinance. Both documents are given below:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1855.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTS.—It cannot have escaped your notice that accidents, not unfrequently causing death, have occurred in consequence of persons getting on and off City Railroad cars at the front platform, near the street, instead of at the lower platform, where the conductor stands.

If failing in the attempt to get on or off the cars at the front platform, while the car is in motion, the liability to be run over is so great that few escape.

In connection with these dangers to which our people are constantly exposed, petty fines, their mere existence, and also from the want of proper precaution and caution upon the part of the railroad companies and their agents, I must also refer to another danger arising from the modern mode of constructing cars, on countless platforms with side platforms on either side, so as to allow passengers to stand thereon, to the great liability of the loss of life and limb.

Without desiring to encroach upon your Legislative prerogatives, which give you the right to initiate ordinances, I have prepared, and herewith submit one for your consideration, which will, if adopted, entirely remove the dangers referred to.

The preventives are simple and easily accomplished, and will be attended with little expense to the proprietors of the railroad cars or stages, and will, no doubt, be readily adopted (by the passage of the proposed Ordinance. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

An ordinance to provide for the better security of passengers in City Railroad cars and omnibus-sleighs.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. All Railroad cars running under grants from the City of New-York to and from any points of route in said City, shall have at each side of the front and rear platforms of said cars, light gates of iron, wire or of the same height with the railing around each of said platforms, and so constructed that they may be made to swing closed upon the ends of the platforms of said platforms at each side thereof, as well as to swing entirely open, so that each of said gates may fold back upon the railing of the said platforms parallel therewith.

SEC. 2. The drivers and conductors of said cars shall take care whenever said cars are started from the points of beginning on any trip, that the gates on each side of the platform upon which the driver stands, and being the platform immediately behind the horses, shall be closed; and that the two entrances to each platform, so that no persons whatever can get upon or off of the said car from the said platform, and such gates shall remain closed until the trip is terminated and the horses have been changed to the front of the other platform of said car.

SEC. 3. The gates of the platform which shall become the rear platform of the car when in motion, shall remain open during the trip, securely fastened parallel with the railing of the said platform in the manner provided for in section 1 of this ordinance, so that passengers may get off and on of the said platform unobstructed. It shall be the duty of every conductor to prevent passengers from standing over said platform.

SEC. 4. Any corporations or corporators owning said cars, together with the driver or conductor of any car, shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars for any violation of the foregoing provisions of this ordinance, and complaints of said violation to be made before the Mayor, who may in his discretion cause personal notice thereof to be served, to determine said complaint, and discharge the same or impose the penalty, or he shall send it to the office of the Corporation Attorney for prosecution in case of the District Courts of said City, and where no cause is heard, before said Mayor, the said Corporation Attorney shall be the duty of the said Corporation Attorney forthwith to prosecute the same to judgment, and to collect the said penalty for the benefit of the City Treasury, in case such penalty be not paid within twenty days thereafter if it is found by the Mayor, or by the Court obtained therefor by the Corporation Attorney, that the same shall revoke the license of any or all the cars run by such Association or Company.

SEC. 5. Every of the said cars referred to and named in this ordinance, shall cease to a full stop whenever a passenger halts or notifies the conductor or driver of the said car in order to get on the same, or desires to leave the said car.

SEC. 6. All sleighs run by any stage or omnibus company or stage or omnibus proprietors, shall be constructed with fenders at the side thereof, made in any manner or fashion which may effectually prevent any persons from standing thereon, and the driver or conductor of every such stage or omnibus sleigh shall prohibit or prevent any person from standing thereon or attempting to stand thereon, under penalty of five dollars for each offence; the same to be complained of and dealt with in like manner as provided in Section 4.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall be printed, and put up conspicuously in every Railroad car and sleigh referred to herein.

SEC. 8. It is made the duty of every policeman to discharge of every violation of this ordinance by any car or sleigh, and to enforce it on all points of routes of said cars or sleighs.

SEC. 9. The provisions of this ordinance shall take effect as to the Railroad cars named herein, on and after the 20th day succeeding its passage; and as to sleighs on and after the first day of December, A. D. 1855, and on the passage hereof it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Hacks to serve a copy of this ordinance on every Railroad Company, Stage Company, or Omnibus Proprietor in this City.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!—GREAT BARGAINS—
200 Pieces Rich Brocade Silks, from 75c. to $1 00 per yard.
200 Pieces Mariegate and Satin Plaids, from 50c. to $1 25.
200 Pieces Solid Colored and Cheniques, from 37½c. to $1 25.
100 Pieces Black Brocades, small figured, from 87½c. to $1 50.
200 Pieces High Lustred Black Gros de Rhine and Italian Silks, of superior manufacture.
S. & M. B. TOWLE & CO.'S,
Columbian Hall,
No. 347 Grand-st.

LINENS! LINEN DAMASKS!! LINEN SHEETINGS!!!—S. & M. B. TOWLE & CO. will open this morning 1000 pieces heavy shirting linens from 25c. to 50c., cheaper by 25 per cent. more to import. 300 pieces linen table damask, double and satin damask, from 25c. the yard to 75c., of superior manufacture, 500 doz. damask and red tea cloths at 12½c. per dozen. Thursday shooting, 5-4 5-4, 12½c. from 62½c. to 75c. Bought at a recent auction sales, warranted all linen, and are great bargains.
Columbian Hall, No. 347 Grand-st.

HYDRO MOTOPATHY.—DR. HALSTED HAS THE largest private institution in the United States for the cure of chronic diseases, and one which commands the most beautiful scenery in the States. JENNY LIND, after 4 months' residence at Dr. H.'s, left perfectly restored in health and strength. Dr. H. most respectfully assures all from the most distant parts, who can cure by his new method the worst cases of Pulmonary Ulcer and kindred diseases, with perfect ease, without nausea or pain, or any of the usual concomitants of the old practice. It shall be the duty of every invalid never to despair while there is life, but to write to Dr. H. immediately, who will forward his terms, &c. Dr. H. has had the most unbounded success in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Female Complaints, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Tumors, Cancers, Ulcers, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Nose, Skin, Blood, Bones, Joints, Spine, Nervous System, Deformities, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Chorea, Hysteria, Mercurial Affections, Syphilis, Gout, Fevers, Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Headache, Dizziness, Weakness, Nervousness, Despondency, Insanity, Suicidal Propensities, Impediments of Speech, Stammering, Deafness, Blindness, Obesity, Leanness, Baldness, Gray Hair, Decayed Teeth, Tic Douloureux, Abscesses, Felons, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Blotches, Pimples, Freckles, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sore Legs, Sore Feet, Old Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Broken Bones, Dislocations, White Swellings, Goitre or Bronchocele, Curvature of the Spine, Crooked Limbs, Tumors, Felons, Cancers, Wens, Fistula in Ano, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Scurvy, Mercurial Diseases, Salt Rheum, Diseases of Females, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Suppressions, Irregularities, Prolapsus or Falling of the Womb, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Barrenness, Sterility, Abortions, Hysterics, Uterine Obstructions, Change of Life, Nervous Affections, Spinal Complaints, &c. &c. &c. Patients treated at their residences, or at the Institution, as may be most convenient. Terms moderate. Address DR. HALSTED, Hydropathic Institution, Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y. Visiting hours in the city, at No. 5 Bond-st., from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Dr. H. will be in the city on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Bond-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Thursday, the 29th inst., at Irving House, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Dr. H. will be at St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., on Friday, the 30th inst. This is the last visit he will make to the city for the present. Dr. H.'s Hydropathy can be had of them for 25 cts.; by mail, 30 Postage Stamps.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR toned 61-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, (cheaper, as good cannot be had elsewhere for $250;) every one warranted; comprises those of ten different manufacturers, as follows: T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Melian Pianos, and the Howard Warren modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos of other makers, from $50 to $125. Pianos to let, at $3 to $5 per month. Melodeons of every variety, from $75 to $125. Second-hand Harmoniums, nearly new, $50 and $60. Sheet Music, Music Books, and Musical Instruments, at reduced prices. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons taken in exchange for new. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call at WM. HALL & SON'S Piano Warerooms, 239 Broadway, (one door south of Fulton-st.,) all at reasonable low prices. Pianos at the reduced rates.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded superior medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and their's the only safe that fully proved good that received a medal at the late World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and were advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers are the agents are the only persons authorized to use and sell the patent combination locks with Hall's patent powder-proof.
S. C. HERRING, Grand Block, No. 189 Pearl-st., and 239 Water-st., New-York.

SILKS AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.—WE WILL offer this morning, at 10 o'clock, 2,000 yards of Silks, at the very low price of fifty cents per yard; 1,000 Lace Veils, at from $1 to $3 each; 100 doz. Alexander's Kid Gloves, at $1, per pair, and finished; Cashmere Shawls, at $2. Also a large stock of Ribbons and Bareges equally cheap.
E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

LINENS! LINEN

Extra from Texas.

We have Galveston papers up to Thursday morning, the 8th inst., and a number of our other Texas exchanges.

A late number of the Nueces Valley stated that a Government train had left Corpus Christi for the purpose of removing the military depot from Indianola to that place. The Galveston Civilian learns from the very best authority that this was a mistake, and that there is no intention of making such a removal.

The Gonzales Inquirer of the 3d inst., has the following:

Isaac Hodgson, a youth 17 or 18 years of age, died a few days since at M. G. Jacobs' on Tuesday last. Mr. Jacobs is the individual who killed Major Houston, the father of the above mentioned youth, in De Witt County, last summer, and is now under bond for his appearance at the next term of the District Court. The fine for shooting in the corporation was immediately paid, but we did not learn whether the young man had been arrested or not. Neither of the shots took effect."

The San Antonio Texan has a report that some Indians, not far from Fredericksburg, were discovered endeavoring to clear out with a cabellard of horses, were pursued, and two of them killed.

The Austin State Gazette, of the 3d inst., has the following Indian news:

"We learn from Mr. LYMAN ALEXANDER, who has just returned from Fredericksburg, that on the 25th of last month the Indians stole several horses from Fort Mason, two of which belonged to the Rangers. About the first of this week a German living eight or ten miles from Fredericksburg heard his mules jumping an unusual noise. He and his son started with their guns, and crossing the spur of a mountain got ahead of the mules. The boy's gun accidentally fired, when several Indians ran up the opposite mountain, leaving the German's mules, with two of their own and a pony, all of which the Germans captured.

About the same time, two other Germans, hunting on Live Oak Creek, about twelve miles west of Fredericksburg, came on two Indians, who ran; the Germans chased them about two miles when the Indians left their horses and took to a thicket. The Germans set fire to the thicket and shot forward into it. They say the Indians were killed and burned up. They took the Indians' horses. On the 26th ult. Mr. JOHN DOSS, in the same neighborhood, found several horses in the cove of a mountain, hobbled; believing them to be Indian horses, he took and carried them home."

A telegraphic report from New-Orleans, of Saturday's date, communicates the following:

Later news from Texas brings the announcement of numerous Indian depredations on the frontier within the past fortnight. Eleven men have been killed, and four captured. The settlers are greatly excited, and have assembled their families for protection. Parties are scouring in all directions. Five companies of troops are organizing at Fort Chadbourne to proceed against the Southern Comanches. They are endeavoring to join with the Northern tribes, and a war seems inevitable.

Over Thirty Thousand Dollars' worth of Counterfeits and Altered Money Seized.

From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 16.

On yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff F. T. BULKLEY arrested a man calling himself NELSON D. RICE, but whose real name turns out to be NELSON DIGGES, and whose capture may safely be considered the most brilliant and important haul of the season. The circumstances attending it are as follows:

Sheriff BULKLEY has had intelligence of the existence and movements of this Mr. DIGGES for some time past, and was well aware of his intention to visit Chicago, and of the time when he would be likely to put in operation that intention. He also knew that Mr. DIGGES would send by express to this city a package of considerable importance at the same time that he came himself, and that he would probably bring with him property of a description which is counterfeit and illegal. The Sheriff then was not at all surprised, when on going to the Express Office yesterday morning he found a valise addressed to Mr. DIGGES, of the exported description. Seating himself quietly behind a newspaper, Sheriff BULKLEY awaited the arrival of that gentleman. He came, inquired for his valise, was shown it, and started with it up Dearborn-street towards the Tremont House, the Sheriff walking at a safe distance behind him. He proceeded slowly and with some hesitation up Dearborn-street to Randolph, and down Randolph to the corner of Clark, at which point Sheriff BULKLEY arrested him and conveyed him to Jail. Upon searching him two gold watches were found upon him, and a small quantity of money, mostly counterfeit, in his vest pocket, with a larger quantity in his overcoat pocket. His valise was then examined, and in it was found a large quantity of counterfeit and altered notes. But the great haul was yet to come. Locking his prisoner up, Sheriff BULKLEY proceeded to the Hotel near the Rock Island Passenger Depôt, where the prisoner had put up the night before. Going to the room occupied by the prisoner the previous night, no baggage of any kind was found, and the landlord for some time had no recollection of the stranger having brought any. At length, however, Mr. BULKLEY discovered under the counter a carpet-bag and a cloak, which the landlord finally confessed might belong to Mr. DIGGES. Taking the articles, Mr. BULKLEY brought them to the Sheriff's office and there examined the carpet-bag. In it were found two piles of bills, counterfeit and altered, of the amount of not less than $30,000. The bills were of all denominations and on Banks of the South and East, as well as of this State. Some of them were in an unfinished state, the alteration being incomplete, while the others were all ready for issue. The work on them is generally done very well.

The prisoner is a man of about 45 years of age, of gentlemanly appearance and demeanor, and of highly polished address. He came from Rock Island to this place, and from Cairo to Rock Island.

Rates of Labor in San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1855.

Blacksmiths, per day	$6
Horse shoers	7
Wheelwrights	6
Carpenters, per day	6
Ship carpenters	7
Caulkers	6
Bricklayers, per month	300
Stone masons	6
Plasterers	6
Painters	6
Glaziers	6
Tinmen	5 to 6
Coppersmiths	6
Boilermakers	6
Boiler makers	6
Gunsmiths	6
Metal founders	6
Brass founders	6
Iron founders	6
Cap makers	10
Brickmakers, per month	200
Bakers and brewers	6
Lamp makers	6
Mattress makers	6
Hostlers	6
Millwrights	6
Millpickers	6
Lumbermen (in yards)	4
Bakers	6
Barbers	6
Butchers and Meatmen	6
Upholsterers, paper-hangers	6
Sawyers, per 1,000	12
Dock hands (river end)	6
Engineers	6
Firemen	4
Deckhands, coastwise	4
Printers, $1 25 per 1,000 ems.	
Cooks and Stewards, per week	6 or $25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Public Notice.—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the only person by the name of Rushton ever connected with the firm, the business will be continued by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., surviving partners and sole successors, Nos. 180, 182 and 184 Broadway; all connection with the store No. 10 Astor House, being discontinued.

The Genuine Cod Liver Oil will be prepared only by us as heretofore. Our Mr. Clark went to New-Foundland to superintend its manufacture, and is the only druggist from the United States who ever went there for that purpose, and as he continues his supervision of that branch of our business we can warrant it pure, and as success depends upon its purity, let gentlemen try for once that sold HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO. Never the cork of each bottle, or without A. R. & Co.'s red stamp.

☞ It is now about seven years since we introduced this valuable remedy to the public.

☞ It is known well to understand the cause of dyspepsia, as Mr. Hegeman, although his name has not been prominent in the drug trade, has been in the establishment 20 years and a member of the profession, and his assistant will be found to exercise the same attention and care in compounding.

☞ All the receipts of W. L. Rushton, Rushton & Aspinwall, Rushton & Co., and Rushton, Clark & Co., not in our possession, and will be prepared under Mr. Hegeman's supervision, and can be had of him at the old stand, 180 Broadway, and nowhere else. Physicians and others supplied on liberal terms by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 180, 182 and 184 Broadway.

☞ The Russian Salve—50 Cents a Box.—A box for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians and druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLINCKHARDT & CO., C. E. KING, New York; WM. B. ERIEBE, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Vines.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Orders may be left at New-York. Ornamental and other plantings done in any part of the country. Address R. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Alumni Lectures.—N. Y. UNIVERSITY, Feb. 16, 1855.—The Alumni aim, each year, to have a course of twelve lectures, to be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING of each week, commencing on FRIDAY, February 23, at 8 o'clock. Members of the Order are invited to join with us in reserving the Order from the State of New-Jersey, at the foot of Cortlandt-st., to be escorted to the Hall. By order of the Committee,

C. MILLS.

N. B.—Members will reserve their tickets for the Oration at the Chapter Room, Wednesday evening, February 21.

By order of Committee,
HENDRICKSON,
JOHN H. WELCH.

O. U. A.—MANHATTAN CHAPTER NO. 4.—BROTHERS: You are hereby notified to assemble at the Chapter Room, in full Regalia, on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., to unite with the Order in the celebration of the day. N. B.—Brothers of the Order, whose Chapters do not turn out, are respectfully invited to unite with us on the above occasion. By order of Committee of Arrangements. JOHN F. HORNUNG, Chairman.
GEO. H. RAYMOND, Secretary.

O. U. A.—NEW-YORK CHAPTER NO. 41.—The Brothers of the above Chapter are hereby notified to meet at their Chapter Room, on THURSDAY NEXT, 22d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., and all those who intend joining, with 31 cts. By order of
E. COOPER, Secretary.
A. A. TUFFEE, C. of the C.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.
FINE GOLD LEVINE WATCHES, 4 holes, 3 sealed.....$25
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES.....25
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GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled.....45
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FINE GOLD HUNTING LEVINES, for Ladies.....35
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REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time keepers.....$150 to $200
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INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses.....75 to 100
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers.....125 to 150
WATCHES, which run eight days with one winding.....125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches.....150 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.....30 to 35
GOLD HUNTING-CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.....35 to 40
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SPLENDID GOLD and $1,000 ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by E. J. DENT, and other celebrated makers.

VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.

Watches Cleaned and Repaired in the best manner, at reduced prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Gold Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 21 Gold-st., corner Broadway.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, Feb. 16, 1855.—The Alumni Association of New-York University, of the City of New-York, announce a Course of Twelve Lectures, to be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING of each week, commencing on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, in the Concert Room of the University, Washington-square:

Feb. 22—Prof. HENRY MATTHEWS, Esq.—*Americanism.*
March 1—Prof. LOOMIS—*Are there any Worlds than Ours?*
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March 29—Prof. MARTIN—*Diffusion of Animals and Plants.*

The remaining lectures will be announced in due time. The proceeds of the present course are to be devoted to the benefit of the late Janitor, Joseph E. Smith.

HOWARD CROSBY, Chn. Lec. Com.

Tickets ($3 for the Course, or $1 cents for a single lecture) may be procured at Messrs. BENJ. PIKE & SONS', No. 154 Broadway, at the book-stores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD and Mr. CROWEN, on Broadway, or by application to the Janitor of the University.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—Astor-place, (down-town office, No. 1 Nassau-st.)—The Library of this Institution, now containing upwards of 40,000 volumes, is open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. New and interesting works are continually being added.

The Reading Room is open daily from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., and is liberally supplied with Periodicals and Newspapers, from various parts of the country.

The Terms are 10 Clerks $1 initiation fee, and $1 semi-annual dues; to all others $5 a year.

Any person can have the privileges of the Reading Room only, upon payment of $3 per annum, in advance.

Merchants and others are respectfully invited to observe the benefits which would result to any men in their employ by making them members of this Association.

GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., Recording Secretary.

☞ National Academy of Design.—The 30th Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will be opened to the public on MONDAY, March 12, at No. 663 Broadway between Prince and Spring-sts. Artists will please send their works late to the undersigned at the University, as soon as possible; and those who have already sent will have their works in readiness by or immediately after the first of March, as the arrangements now ill absolutely forbid the admission of any contributions whatever, later than Monday, the 5th. They must remember also, that the limited capacity of the present building will not admit of more than three pictures from every exhibitor if to a smaller space on the walls than heretofore.

"Wrestling Dog" will be on Saturday, the 10th March, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., without further notice. By order of the Council,

J. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

☞ O. U. A.—Celebration of Washington's Birthday.—ROUTE OF PROCESSION.—The Order will form in Eldridge-st., under the direction of Capt. J. C. Helms, Grand Marshal, proceed through Grand-st., Bowery, Chatham-st., across the Park;—where it will be received by the Mayor and Common Council of the City, and escorted to and from the Academy of Music on 14th-st. by

Hon. Thos. F. Wilson, Past Noble Arch Grand Sachem of the Order, will deliver the Annual Oration.

W. OSBORNE, Chairman, } Committee.
JOS. C. BULKLEY, Chair. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

☞ Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla has been recommended by the best physicians in this city for several years, and is now in general use throughout the country, for the complete cure of Scrofula, most virulent, humiliating, and loathsome diseases, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, all diseases of the skin, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by DR. C. MORSE, No. 24 Cedar-st., and sold by C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ The Veterans Corps of the War of 1812 will assemble at the Battery, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's Birthday. By order,

A. W. JONES, Lieut. Col. Commanding.

The Corps will proceed in its usual beat of music and will attend the funeral of our late esteemed Brother SAMUEL OLIVER, from No. 152 1st-st., on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

☞ Lectures.—LECTURES ON VETERINARY SCIENCE.—CAPT. RALSTON'S third 12-Lecture and EXPOSITION AND PORTRAITURES OF CELEBRATED HORSES at the Metropolitan Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING. The fourth lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7 in the evening. Subjects—*The Structure and Functions of the Horse's Foot, and Principles and Practice of Shoeing.*

☞ Western Farm League.—Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at a Meeting to be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 20, at No. 301 Bowery (Lord Gordon Hall), at 7½ o'clock, when business of importance only will be received at this Meeting; or by the Agent of the Association, M. A. WILKES, No. 312 Broadway.

CHAS. YOUNG.

☞ American Institute Farmers' Club.—Annual meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon. Subjects—*How useful plants, by new introduction, may be made profitable.* By order of the Executive Committee. Reports and Treatises will be read. Strangers are always cordially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

☞ Thirteenth Anti-Slavery Lecture.—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston—Subject—*The Progress of Slavery in the Democratic Institutions of America, and its Influence Thereon.* Admission 25 cents.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The mails for California, &c., per U. S. Steamer ILLINOIS, will close at the office on TUESDAY, the mail will leave at 2 P. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ American School of Design, No. 463 Broadway.—All those wishing a Course of Instruction in the above, previous to the Spring term, must apply soon. Gallery of choice views free to visitors.

☞ I. O. of O. F. Ladies Rooms To Let.—Fitted up in superior style. Owing to the pressure of the times, the proprietor is discouraging, reduces the rent to $150 per year. Apply to WM. SIMPSON, No. 88 Bowery.

☞ New-England Society.—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 8.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

AMERICAN CHAPTER NO. 6, O. U. A.—The Members are requested to meet at their room, corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts., on THURSDAY MORNING, the 22d February, at 8 o'clock. Members of the Order are invited to join with us in reserving the Order from the State of New-Jersey, at the foot of Cortlandt-st., to be escorted to and from the Hall. By order of

C. MILLS.

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WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one as plain cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and a good baker; will go to the country in a small family or two or three; is a girl of some and tidy habits, and has lived City references; will hire out for a month or this City or country. Call at No. 20 Bedford-st., third door from Bleecker-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family. City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 Sullivan-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very competent young woman, a situation as seamstress, to sew and take care of one child, and has no objection to travel with a family South or to Europe. The best of City references. Call or address for two days E. O. D., No. 13 6th-av., in the store.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—For a School in the vicinity of this City. It has now in its second term some 150 pupils and boarders. The building is large, elegant and adapted to the object. A gentleman must be a practical and successful teacher, have the command of some capital and be well recommended. To such a one a useful and highly remunerative enterprise is at once open. Address immediately, with references, &c., Box No. 1,000 Post-Office, Charleston-st., first door north of DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

CASHIER AND SALESMAN WANTED—By a gentleman of capital, possessing connexions, a person can to act as Cashier and salesman, and occasionally to travel with goods. One having a good acquaintance, and active, an advantageous arrangement can be made with; and if the man a good capital, still more so. Address INDUSTRY, Post-Office.

AGENTS WANTED—50 in New-York, 10 in Brooklyn and 100 in the country, to sell a new and valuable book just published. Sold only by Agents. Price $2. Each Agent will have a certain No. 1 or part of the country. For full particulars apply at J. H. COLTON & CO.'S, No. 172 William-st.

TEACHER WANTED—A lady is wanted to go South with the family under whose charge she goes. Music and guitar, the French language and all requisite. The lady must be a Roman Catholic. Such a one only need apply. An American preferred. Apply to

J. W. EDNEY, No. 30 John-st.

CLERK WANTED—To assist in the correspondence of a German Banker. A man of good education and capable of writing a good and rapid hand may address Box No. 663 Post-Office, giving references. Salary moderate.

MAN WANTED—As gardener and groom, and can work in a store, either in city or country. Is used to carry out orders. Can be seen at his present situation, No. 68 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

GARDENER WANTED—One who understands Grape Culture well may hear of such a situation at Norwalk, Conn. Apply to JESSE HOYT & CO., No. 176 Washington-st.

THREE FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN WANTED—For the retail Dry Goods business. Persons familiar with the City trade will receive attention by addressing C. B. D., Tribune Office, giving their names and references.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To work in a bakery and drive a bread cart. One whom had some knowledge of both and can take care of a horse preferred. Address, with references, BAKER, Tribune Office.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS, No. 64 6th-av., corner of Bleecker-st.—Servants of good character can always be had at this Institution, supplied from the Institution.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A competent young assistant in a retail Drug store. Address PHARMACY, Daily Times office, stating particulars.

JOHN SPENCER is yet successful in getting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—In exchange for valuable farming lands in Wisconsin, unincumbered real estate in or near this City, or merchandise. The above lands were purchased by the present owner while living in this City, at private sale, and are now offered in exchange for property in this City, to dispose of all his property West. Add ress, with description of property, post-paid, Box No. 1,420 Post-Office.

GOOD FARM WANTED—Near a market town, or Cattle-feeding ground, of from 150 to 250 acres, in either of the Mississippi States, New-York or New-Jersey, if the Advertiser could exchange upon fair terms a property in Brooklyn upon which will rent for $600. Apply at No. 116 east 21st Street, No. 10, 2d floor.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—With the modern conveniences, pleasantly located in the VIIth or XIth Wards. On the neighborhood of Jefferson or preferred. Rent not objected to. A gentleman or lady, a kitchen or bedroom required. Possession desired a few days before the 1st of May, if possible. Only three persons in the family. Address C, Box No. 324 Post Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—From the 1st of May next—part of a small house, by a family of four. The use of gas-grates will be given. A certain hour each week for the use of a parlor to be agreed upon. Address by addressing a line to GEORGE, at this office, giving location, rooms, and rent.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—Well shaded by large trees, and a few acres for garden and pasturage, on this Island, and having a view of the Hudson preferred. Address, with terms, Box 1,001 Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—From the 1st of May next, a small cottage, in a pleasant location, by a small private family. Address, with terms, Box No. 1,264 Lower P. O., stating locality and rent expected.

WANTED TO RENT—A neatly furnished house, in a pleasant location, by a small private family. Address B., at the office of this paper.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—A small genteel family, or three or four, with board, two front rooms, furnished, on the 2d or 3d floor, with modern improvements, and between 21 and 30th-sts., south of 6th-av. Would not object to a little more room than they require, and desiring it opened to entirely separate, may hear of an opportunity at a moderate compensation. References given. Address W. CUTLER, Times office.

BOARD WANTED—Connexion breakfast and dinner, for two bedrooms and parlor attached, neatly furnished for two single gentlemen, in a genteel neighborhood, between 14th and 23d-sts. Address G. F. P., Box No. 3,468, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen, of the first respectability, can be accommodated with board in the family of an Episcopal clergyman, in Brooklyn, in a pleasant location, about ten minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferry, near City Hall. The house has the gas and furnace. Address P. B. O., Times Office, New-York.

BOARDING—With a suit of furnished rooms on the second floor, can be obtained by a gentleman and his wife or No. or two single men. House contains the modern improvements, newly furnished. Dinner at 6 o'clock. No moving 1st of May. No children. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A family who take but few board-ers, have to rent (either with full or partial board), a large front room on the second floor, without children, and adjoining, also, two smaller rooms. The neighborhood is good; situation pleasant; and in the vicinity of the cars and stages. Inquire at No. 415 4th-st.

UNFURNISHED LODGINGS WANTED.—A gentleman wishes to obtain a room or rooms up town, which he will furnish, and retain permanently. He will be a desirable tenant; for a small family wishing to diminish house expenses. Economy and comforts are his objects. Address WATT, Times office.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember this Cheap House, where comfortable rooms for 37 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

MANSION HOUSE—Richmond, Brooklyn—elevated 80 feet between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN S. YALE.

ROBACK'S REVELATIONS.
Who would cross a stormy sea
Without compass, steersman, helm,
When to-morrow's storm may be
Worse than that we overwhelm?
Who would forget Fate's storms, that whelm
Purblind men safe to their roll,
When, by magic, the fee'd Roback
Can be read through Eaton, 2 cts. old,
For wife, widow, man or maid?

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, the great Scientific Astrologer and Necromancer, reads the future, and gives advice on business of the highest importance to all who call at his residence and parlors, at No. 191 Stanton-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A professional Almanac gratis, by application by letter.

PRAYER-MEETING IN THE HEDDING CHURCH.—Prayer-meetings are held in the Church, corner of 13th-st. and 6th-av., TUESDAY EVENING, by Rev. J. M. Reid; on WEDNESDAY EVENING, by Dr. MITCHELL; on THURSDAY EVENING, by Rev. Wm. P. CORNELL; and FRIDAY EVENING, by Rev. John Pershall.—2t 19 o'clock. Seats free.

DOUAY BIBLE.—Rev. Dr. HOUSTON, Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, will deliver a lecture on *The Douay Bible*, before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock, in Clinton Hall, Astor Place. The public are invited.

R. LORD, Secretary of the Committee.

PICTORIAL LECTURE.—Rev. Mr. BARNARD will lecture on the Pyramids of Egypt, &c., illustrated by a series of pictures, THIS EVENING, in the Lecture Room of the Baptist Tabernacle, Allen-st., at 7½ o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW PUBLISHED,
A new work, by the author of "One Hundred,"
THE VIRGIN QUEENS;
Or, THE ROMANCE OF ROYALTY.
By the author of "One Hundred," "Woman and her Master," and "Amy Lawrence," &c.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

This charming work, by the author of "Amy Lawrence" and "Minnie Grey," is a grand kaleidoscope of the fascinating events in the life and reign of Queen Elizabeth; and which can be read with equal pleasure and profit. The story is one of deep and finely sustained interest. It takes the reader back to the "merrie days" when the "merrie wives" and "merrie men" of England rendered existence in and around the great city of London a pleasing and perpetual romance. The work is complete in one volume.

Also, new and beautiful editions of the following works, by the author of "The Virgin Queens:"

WOMAN AND HER MASTER. Price 50 cents.
FRED VERNON; Or, THE VICTIM OF AVARICE. 25 cents.
FRED ARDEN; Or, THE JESUIT'S REVENGE. 37 cents.
MINNIE GREY; Or, WHO IS THE HEIR. 25 cents.
GUS HOWARD; Or, HOW TO WIN A WIFE. 50 cents.
HARRY ASHTON; Or, THE WILL AND THE WAY. 50 cents.
ELLEN DEVERE; Or, THE WAY OF THE WILL. 25 cents.
AMY LAWRENCE; Or, THE FREEMASON'S DAUGHTER. Price 50 cents.
ROCHESTER; Or, THE MERRY DAYS OF ENGLAND. 50 cents.
STANFIELD HALL. A romantic historical Novel. By the author of "Amy Lawrence;" Or, The Freemason's Daughter," "Minnie Grey," &c. 2 vols. This book contains 670 closely printed large octavo pages, and is illustrated with 16 fine engravings on tinted paper. Paper, $1.
ROMANTIC INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND. By J. F. SMITH, author of "Stanfield Hall," "Amy Lawrence," "Minnie Grey," "Gus Howard," &c. 12mo. Beautiful illustrations. Extra cloth gilt, $1.

A uniform Library Edition of the above Books is now ready, bound in cloth. 5 volumes.

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A "COCK FIGHT IN HAVANA"
Is a great story in the January number of the
KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.
Subscriptions $3, including a chance for Powers' Greek Slave, worth $5,000, or a valuable painting, received a few days longer, at the office, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs.

All the World will Read this Book.
NOW READY TO SEND BY MAIL TO ANY ONE ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR.
THE LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF
FANNY FERN,
In one vol. 12mo., cloth. Price $1.
WHO IS RUTH HALL?
IS RUTH HALL FANNY FERN,
OR SOMEBODY ELSE?
AND IF FANNY FERN IS NOT RUTH HALL,
WHO IS FANNY FERN?

THE LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF FANNY FERN is now before the public, and the world will be enlightened. And this book a strange tale unfolds.

THE PRESENT WORK IS AUTHENTIC IN ALL ITS DETAILS.

Those who have read the previous copy, presentless it the utmost, quickest book of the season.

It presents vivid, life-like pictures of the charming and brilliant

AUTHOR OF FERN LEAVES AND RUTH HALL,

at her own fireside, in the Editor's Sanctum, in the street, at Church, and everywhere, and in every position she is the most charming.

In this volume, several of Fanny Fern's efforts appear for the first time in book form.

The readers will find that they possess the same attractive features which can scarcely fail per good success.

They are sketches of every day and pathetic, comic and soothing, heart-ling and genuine.

No other author has succeeded so well in touching the finer chords of the heart.

Booksellers, News Agents, Peddlers, and all others, will please send in their orders at once. They will be supplied at very low rates, by the single copy, dozen, hundred or thousand. All orders will be supplied in the rotation that they are received. So all send better orders at once. Price for the single copy, in paper cover, 50 cents; volume, cloth gilt, $1. One Dollar a Copy only. Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, for first mail, free of postage, on their remitting One Dollar to the publisher, in a letter, post paid.

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The Board of Councilmen met evening, on motion of Mr. MANN, accepted resolutions of concurrence with the amendments of DAVIS Senate Law, to the Senate bill to provide for the Court Calendar, &c., and to the Senate bill to provide for the payment of Jurors, &c., and to the Senate bill to provide for the payment of Witnesses, &c., and to the Senate bill to provide for the payment of Interpreters, &c., and to the Senate bill to provide for the payment of Stenographers, &c., and to the Senate bill to provide for the payment of Constables, &c., and to the Senate bill to provide for the payment of Commissioners of Deeds, &c., and to the Senate bill to provide for the payment of Commissioners to take Affidavits, &c., and to the Senate bill to provide for the payment of Commissioners to take Depositions, &c., and to the Senate bill to provide for the payment of Commissioners to take Acknowledgments, &c., and to the Senate bill to provide for the payment of Commissioners to take Affidavits, Depositions and Acknowledgments, &c., and to the Senate bill to provide for the payment of Commissioners to take Depositions and Acknowledgments, &c., and to the Senate bill to provide for the payment of Commissioners to take Affidavits and Depositions, &c., and to the Senate bill to provide for the payment of Commissioners to take Affidavits and Acknowledgments, &c., and to the Senate bill to provide for the payment of Commissioners to take Depositions,